that, in addition to the previously observed formation of citral, small amounts of acetone and levulinic acid were produced.

In order to obtain further evidence of the identity of the alcohol contained in the peach with linalool, the following comparative experiment was conducted. An ethereal solution of 0.25 g. of pure linalool was first allowed to evaporate in a small pressure-flask until the solvent was completely removed and the residue then subjected to oxidation. An examination of the resulting products clearly indicated the formation of very small amounts of both acetone and levulinic acid, together with citral. The results were thus essentially the same as those obtained by the oxidation of the alcoholic constituent of the peach, and no doubt could, therefore, be entertained of the identity of this alcohol with linalool.

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The Benzene-ethoxyquinaldines.—In a recent paper on "The 6-Alkyloxyquinaldines" Gutekunst and Gray[1] write, "The 6-methoxy- and 6-ethoxyquinaldines have been mentioned several times in the literature, but we were unable to find any reference to their method of preparation."

The 5-, 6-, and 7-ethoxyquinaldines have been described by the present writer in a paper which appeared in the *Transactions of the Chemical Society* 121, 169 (1922), [see *C. A.*, **16,** 1249 (1922)]. The 6-isomeride was prepared from *p*-phenetidine and acetaldehyde by the Doebner-Miller condensation.

The preparation of the 5- and 7-isomerides by this method was also examined. This involved the preparation of *m*-phenetidine, which was obtained by reduction of the corresponding nitrophenyl ether. In preparing the latter it was found, in agreement with the similar observation of the above authors for the *p*-nitrophenyl alkyl ethers, that *m*-nitrophenetole could be obtained in 70% yield by warming sodium *m*-nitrophenoxide in aqueous alcoholic solution with ethyl iodide for 5–6 hours under a reflux condenser.

The Doebner-Miller synthesis from *m*-phenetidine having proved unsatisfactory, the pure 5- and 7-ethoxyquinaldines were finally prepared by warming the sodium derivative of the corresponding hydroxyquinaldine (obtained from the amino base) with ethyl iodide in alcoholic solution under a reflux condenser.

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[1] Gutekunst and Gray, THIS JOURNAL, **44, 1741 (1922).**